

EMERY, Emery County: (Alt. 6,247; Pop. 488; Settled 1881.) First called Muddy Creek, taking the name of the near-by stream (for origin of present name, see Emery County).

ENOCH (EE-nok), Iron County: (Alt. 5,500; Pop. 250; Settled 1852.) Received its present name in 1884 because some of the settlers were living under the "Order of Enoch" (the United Order). First called Elk Horn Springs; and later renamed Johnsons Settlement for Joel E. Johnson, early settler.

ENTERPRISE, Washington County: (Alt. 5,500\*; Pop. 790; Settled 1895.) So named by early residents from Hebron who considered their new settlement an enterprising community.

EPHRAIM (EE-frum), Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,543; Pop. 1,987; Settled 1854.) Named for a Biblical character. First called Pine Creek because of the evergreens bordering the canyon stream east of the settlement.

ESCALANTE (es-ka-LAN-tee), Garfield County: (Alt. 5,303; Pop. 773; Settled 1875.) Named in honor of Francisco Silvestre Velez de Escalante Spanish preist, who explored Utah in 1776, although the route he traveled was 150 miles to the west. First called Spud Valley.

E. T. CITY, Tooele County: Named for E. T. Benson, an early miller and Mormon Church official.

EUREKA, Juab County: (Alt. 6,396; Pop. 1,318; Settled 1870.) Derived its name from the Greek word meaning "I have found it," and was so named because of important ore discoveries in the vicinity.

FAIRFIELD, Utah County: Alt. 4,876; Pop. 75; Settled 1855.) So named because of its pleasant surroundings. It was here that Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston established Camp Floyd, which he named in honor of John B. Floyd, Secretary of War under President Buchanan. The camp was later renamed Fort Crittenden, for John Jordan Crittenden, U. S. Senator from Kentucky. The town received its present name in 1861, after the troops were withdrawn to Civil War battlefields.

FAIRMONT, Weber County: (Alt. 4,259; Settled 1852.) Organized from parts of Kanesville, Riverdale, Roy, and Wilson in 1923. Origin of name unknown.

FAIRVIEW, Sanpete County: (Alt. 6,033; Pop. 974; Settled 1859.) So named because it commands a picturesque view of Sanpete Valley. Formerly called North Bend because it is situated on a bend of the San Pitch River.

FARMINGTON, County seat of Davis County: (Alt. 4,261; Pop. 1,468; Settled 1848.) Received its present name because of the farming activities of its residents. First called North Cottonwood because of the cottonwood trees that grew along the stream from which the settlers obtained water. Also formerly called Miller's Settlement for Daniel A. Miller, early settler.

FARNHAM, Carbon County: (Alt. 5,319; Pop. 9.) Origin of name unknown.

FARRS FORT, Weber County: Named by Lorin Farr who established a mill at this site.

FARR WEST, Weber County: (Alt. 4,261; Settled 1851.) So named because it was west of Farr's Fort. Formerly known as West Harrisville.

FAUST, Tooele County: (Alt. 5,252; Pop. 55; Settled 1860.) Named for Dr. H. J. Faust who operated a mail station here on the Overland Trail.

FAYETTE, Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,000\*; Pop. 200; Settled 1861; vacated 1866 due to Indian troubles, but soon resettled.) Named for Fayette, Seneca County, New York, where the Mormon Church was organized by Joseph Smith. First called Warm Creek.

FERRON, Emery County: (Alt. 5,949; Pop. 478; Settled 1877.) Named in honor of A. D. Ferron, pioneer surveyor of Castle Valley.

FIELDING, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,389; Pop. 249; Settled 1892.) Named in honor of Joseph Fielding Smith, sixth president of the Mormon Church. Formerly called South Plymouth because it is south of the older settlement of Plymouth.

FILLMORE, County seat of Millard County: (Alt. 4,997; Pop. 1,890; Settled 1851.) Named in honor of Millard Fillmore, thirteenth President of the United States. Fillmore was the Territorial capital of Utah, 1851-56.

FLAXVILLE, Box Elder County: Renamed (see Mantua).

FLOWELL, Millard County: So named because of a large number of flowing wells in the town. The local church and most of the homes are constructed of black volcanic rock. First known as Crystal.

FORT BUENAVENTURA (BWAY-na-ven-TOO-ra), Weber County: Renamed (see Ogden).

FORT CRITTENDEN, Utah County: Renamed (see Fairfield).

FORT DOUGLAS, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,900; Established 1862.) Named for Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois at the time the post was established.

FORT DUCHESNE (doo-SHAYN), Uintah County: (Alt. 4,991; Pop. 200; Settled 1886.) Probably so named by General Crook, noted Indian fighter, because the site overlooked the Duchesne River basin.

FORT HAMILTON, Sanpete County: Renamed (see Mount Pleasant).

FORT UTAH, Utah County: Renamed (see Provo).

FOUNTAIN GREEN, Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,994; Pop. 767; Settled 1850.) So named because of the green meadows and a large spring on the town site. Formerly called Uintah Springs.



- FRANCIS, Summit County: (Alt. 6,525; Pop. 276.) Named for Francis M. Lyman, Mormon Church official.
- FREEDOM, Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,713; Pop. 68; Settled 1871.) Name is of patriotic origin. First called Draper for a family of early settlers.
- FREMONT, Wayne County: (Alt. 7,000\*; Pop. 50; Settled 1875.) Named for John C. Fremont, U. S. Army officer, who explored Utah in the 1840's.
- FRISCO, Beaver County: (Alt. 7,318; ghost town.) Derived its name from the Frisco Mining and Smelting Company. Frisco is a contraction of San Francisco, Spanish for Saint Francis, patron saint of wild life. The name was probably suggested by the near-by San Francisco Mountains.
- FRUITA, Wayne County: (Alt. 6,000\*; Pop. 40; Settled 1885.) So named because of the suitability of the soil and climate for raising fruit.
- FRUITLAND, Duchesne County: (Alt. 6,609; Pop. 100; Settled 1907.) So named by promoters to induce settlers to come into the area. Conditions, however, proved unsuitable for fruit raising, and the land is now used principally for grazing of livestock.
- GANDY, Millard County: (Alt. 5,050\*; Pop. 65.) Origin of name unknown.
- GARDEN CITY, Rich County: (Alt. 5,950\*; Pop. 164; Settled 1877.) So named because its settlers considered it a garden spot in Bear Lake Valley.
- GARFIELD, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,240; Settled 1880.) Derived its name from the "General Garfield," a large steamboat which was used briefly on Great Salt Lake. The boat was beached on the shore of the lake, near the town, and was converted into a pavilion for dancers and bathers. It was named in honor of James A. Garfield, Civil War general and, later, twentieth President of the United States.
- GARLAND, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,344; Pop. 1,008; Settled 1890.) Named for William Garland, who led in construction of Bothwell Canal and establishment of the local sugar beet industry.
- GARLAND, Weber County: Renamed (see West Weber).
- GARRISON, Millard County: (Alt. 5,000\*; Pop. 125.) Named for an early settler who owned a sheep and cattle ranch here.
- GARRISON MONSTER, Tooele County: Named for a mine operated by John H. Garrison. Local residents called the mine "Garrison's Monster."
- GENEVA, Box Elder County: Renamed (see Mantua).
- GEORGE CREEK, Box Elder County: Renamed (see Yost).
- GIBSON, Carbon County: Renamed (see Consumers).
- GISBORN, Tooele County: (Alt. 7,750; Settled 1870.) Named for its first settler, "Mac" Gisborn.

GLENCOVE, Sevier County: Renamed (see Glenwood).

GLENCOVE, Washington County: Renamed (see Veyo).

GLENDALE, Kane County: (Alt. 5,824; Pop. 226; Settled 1864; vacated 1865 because of Indian troubles, resettled 1871.) Named by Bishop James Leathhead for his home in Scotland.

GLENWOOD, Sevier County: (Alt. 5,300; Settled 1864.) Named for Robert Wilson Glenn, early pioneer. First called Glencove.

GOLD HILL, Tooele County: (Alt. 5,321; Settled 1871.) Named for adjacent gold deposits.

GOODRICH, San Juan County: Origin of name unknown.

GOOSEBERRY, Sevier County: (Alt. 5,710; Settled 1865.) Name suggested by the prolific growth of wild gooseberries.

GORGOKA, Summit County: (Alt. 6,328; Settled 1889.) Named for Rodriquez Velasquez de la Gorgozada, a Spaniard, who is said to have invested almost a million dollars in a narrow-gauge railroad extending from Park City to Salt Lake City. John W. Young, son of Brigham Young, after failing to raise money in the United States for construction of the railroad, traveled to France and solicited the financial support of Gorgozada. The Spaniard, at first reluctant, was eventually persuaded to sponsor the project after Young drew the picture of a large city and offered to name it for the financier.

GOSHEN, Utah County: (Alt. 4,530; Pop. 525; Settled 1857.) Named for Goshen, Connecticut, birthplace of Phineas W. Cook, first Mormon bishop of the community. Formerly called Sodom, Sandtown, and Mechanicsville.

GRAFTON, Washington County: (Alt. 3,660\*; Pop. 2; Settled 1859.) Named for a town in Massachusetts.

GRAHAM, Kane County: Renamed (see Alton).

GRANGER, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,262; Pop. 900; Settled 1849.) So named because of the many grain fields in this area.

GRANTS STATION, Tooele County: Renamed (see Burmester).

GRANTSVILLE, Tooele County: (Alt. 4,304; Pop. 1,537; Settled 1850.) Named for George D. Grant, Nauvoo Legion military officer and early Mormon settler. Known as Twenty Wells prior to Mormon settlement. Later known as Willow Creek, taking the name of the stream from which the settler obtained water.

GRASS CREEK JUNCTION, Summit County: (Alt. 5,574; Settled 1869.) A townsite was granted in 1869, and the town was called Grass Creek because of the surrounding grassy hills.

GRAYSON, San Juan County: Renamed (see Blanding).



GREAT WESTERN, Carbon County: Renamed (see Coal City).

GREENDALE, Daggett County: (Alt. 6,800\*) Named for the Green family, early settlers.

GREENRIVER, Emery County: (Alt. 4,079; Pop. 583; Settled 1879.) Derived its name from the Green River, near which it is situated. The stream received its name because of its color.

GREENVILLE, Beaver County: (Alt. 6,125\*; Pop. 173; Settled 1860.) So named because of the heavy growth of green grass on the site of the settlement. Sometimes called Pancake by local residents.

GREENWOOD, Millard County: Origin of name unknown.

GROUSE CREEK, Box Elder County: (Alt. 5,324; Pop. 300; Settled 1876.) Derived its name from the stream near which it is situated. The creek was so named by early travelers, who found an abundance of grouse in the valley. The settlement was first called Cookesville for a family of early settlers.

GROVER, Wayne County: (Alt. 6,750\*; Pop. 70; Settled 1880.) Named in 1888 in honor of Grover Cleveland, then President of the United States. First known as Carcass Creek because of the many animal carcasses found strewn along the creek banks.

GUNLOCK, Washington County: (Alt. 3,550\*; Pop. 127; Settled 1857.) Named for William Hamblin, early settler, who, because of his ability as a hunter, had acquired the nickname "Gunlock Will."

GUNNISON, Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,215; Pop. 1,144; Settled 1859.) Named in honor of Captain John W. Gunnison, army topographical engineer, who was killed by Indians near Sevier Lake in 1853.

HAILSTONE, Wasatch County: (Alt. 5,959; Pop. 40.) Origin of name unknown.

HAMBLIN, Washington County: (Alt. 5,750\* Settled 1856.) Founded by Jacob Hamblin and named in his honor.

HAMMOND, San Juan County: Renamed (see Monticello).

HAMPTON, Box Elder County Renamed (see Collinston).

HANKSVILLE, Wayne County: (Alt. 4,125\*; Pop. 80, Settled 1883.) Founded by Ebenezer Hanks, and named in his honor.

HANNA, Duchesne County: (Alt. 7,250\*; Pop. 150; Settled 1906.) Unplatted townsite, named for William P. Hanna, its first postmaster.

HARRISBURG, Washington County: (Alt. 3,000\*; Settled 1859.) Named for Moses Harris, early settler. Various known as Cottonwood and Harrisville. In 1862 it was given its present name by Brigham Young.

HARRISVILLE, Washington County: Renamed (see Harrisburg).

HARRISVILLE, Weber County: (Alt. 4,290; Pop. 425; Settled 1850.) Named for Martin Harris, witness to the "Book of Mormon," and uncle of William H. Harris, one of the first settlers of this community.

HATCH, Garfield County: (Alt. 7,000\*; Pop. 244; Settled 1872.) Named for Meltier Hatch, early settler.

HATTON, Millard County: (Alt. 5,000\*, Pop. 59; Settled 1851.) Origin of present name unknown. Formerly named Petersburg for Peter Robinson, one of the first settlers of this region.

HAYDEN, Uintah County: (Alt. 5,875\*; Pop. 95; Settled 1905.) Named Hayden Peak which in turn was named for F. V. Hayden, government topographic engineer, who surveyed much of this region.

HAY TOWN, Box Elder County: Renamed (see Portage).

HEBER, County seat of Wasatch County: (Alt. 5,595; Pop. 2,936; Settled 1859.) Named for Heber C. Kimball, early pioneer and counselor to Brigham Young.

HEBRON, Washington County: Named for a city in Palestine. Vacated in 1905, when its inhabitants moved to a better location, where they established the town of Enterprise (see Enterprise).

HEINER, (HY-ner), Carbon County: (Alt. 5,975; ghost town.) Named for Moroni Heiner, former vice-president of the United States Fuel Company. First called Panther, taking the name of a local coal mine. Later named Carbon (see Carbon County).

HELPER, Carbon County: (Alt. 5,829; Pop. 2,850; Settled 1883.) So named by the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad because at this point additional locomotives are necessary to help trains westward over the Soldier Summit divide. Earlier known as Pratts Siding.

HENDERSON, Garfield County: (Settled 1910; abandoned.) Named for W. J. Henderson of Panguitch, who donated the land for the townsite.

HENEFER, Summit County: (Alt. 5,337; Pop. 346; Settled 1859.) Named for two brothers, James and Richard Henefer, early settler, who established a blacksmith shop here in 1859.

HENRIEVILLE, Garfield County: (Alt. 6,000\*; Pop. 114; Settled 1878.) Named for Janes Henrie, early Mormon settler.

HERRIMAN, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,500\*; Pop. 289; Settled 1851.) First called Butterfield for Thomas Butterfield, early settler. Later renamed Herriman for Henry Herriman, prominent resident.

HIAWATHA, Carbon County: (Alt. 7,050\*; Pop. 1,421) Derived its name from a local coal mine which, for no apparent reason, was named for the Indian hero of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's famous poem.



HILLSDALE, Garfield County: (Alt. 6,750\*; Settled 1871.) Two theories exist as to the origin of the name Hillsdale: 1. That it was so named because it is situated in a small valley surrounded by hills. 2. That it was named for Joel Hills Johnson, an early settler.

HINCKLEY, Millard County: (Alt. 4,600\*; Pop 589.) Outgrowth of Deseret. Named for Ira N. Hinckley, one of its first settlers.

HOBBLE CREEK, Utah County: Renamed (see Springville).

HOLDEN, Millard County: (Alt. 5,115; Pop. 476; Settled 1854.) Named in honor of Elijah E. Holden, early settler and member of the Mormon Battalion, who is said to have frozen to death in the mountains near-by. Formerly called Cedar Springs.

HOLLADAY, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,500; Pop. 950.) So named in 1911 for John Holladay, early settler on Cottonwood Creek.

HONEYVILLE, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,269; Pop 599; Settled 1866.) Two theories exist regarding the origin of this name. 1. That it was named by a beekeeper, Abraham Hunsaker, because of his interest in the honey industry. 2. That it was named by its Mormon settlers as a reminder of the Biblical land of Canaan, a land "flowing with milk and honey."

HOOPER, Weber County: (Alt. 4,240; Pop. 950.) Named for William H. Hooper, early Utah Delegate to Congress. Formerly called Muskrat Springs and Hooperville.

HOOPERVILLE, Weber County: Renamed (see Hooper).

HOT SPRINGS, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,271.) Named for the several warm mineral springs found here.

HOUSTON, Garfield County: Renamed (see Widstoe).

HOWELL, Box Elder County: (Settled 1910.) Named in honor of U. S. Congressman Joseph Howell.

HOYTSVILLE, Summit County: (Alt. 5,663; Pop. 300; Settled 1859.) Named for Samuel P. Hoyt, prominent resident. Formerly called Unionville.

HUFFVILLE, Summit County: Renamed (see Upton).

HUNTINGTON, Emery County: (Alt. 5,900\*; Pop. 1,029; Settled 1878.) Derived its name from Huntington Creek, which is believed to have been named for an early explorer, William Huntington.

HUNTSVILLE, Weber County: (Alt. 4,920; Pop. 494; Settled 1860.) Named for Captain Jefferson Hunt of the Mormon Battalion.

HURRICANE, Washington County: (Alt. 3,250; Pop. 1,271; Settled 1906.) Derived its name from Hurricane fault, which was so named by Erastus Snow, Mormon Church official, because he was caught here in a storm.

HYDE PARK, Cache County: (Alt. 4,449; Pop. 644; Settled 1860.) Named for William Hyde, early settler.

HYRUM, Cache County: (Alt. 4,706; Pop. 1,704; Settled 1860.) Named for Hyrum Smith, brother of Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon Church.

TEAPAH (EYE-ba-pah), Tooele County: (Alt. 5,288; Pop. 213; Settled 1860.) Derived its name from the Gosiute Indian word "Avim-pa." "Avim" means "white clay," and "pa" means "water." Also known as Deep Creek.

INDEPENDENCE, Uintah County: (Settled 1906; abandoned 1912.) Origin of name unknown.

INDIANOLA, Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,917; Pop. 65; Settled 1871.) So named because the site was selected for the farms of Indians protected by the Mormon Church.

INDIAN SPRINGS, Tooele County: (Alt. 5,284.) Derived its name from a group of springs from which the Indians of Skull Valley sometimes obtained water.

IOKA (eye-OH-ka), Duchesne County: (Alt. 5,550; Pop. 225; Settled 1907.) Named for a Ute Indian chief.

IOSEPA (yo-SEP-uh), Tooele County: (Alt. 4,500\*; Pop. 10; Settled 1889.) Named for a group of Mormon converts from the Hawaiian Islands who attempted to establish a settlement here. Iosepa is Hawaiian for "Joseph" and was selected as a name in honor of Joseph F. Smith, who served several missions to the islands and who later became President of the Mormon Church.

IRONTON, Utah County: (Alt. 4,525\*; Pop. 50; Settled 1921.) So named because the Columbia Steel Company operates a blast furnace here for the manufacture of pig iron.

IVINS, Washington County: (Alt. 3,500\*; Pop. 95.) Named for Anthony W. Ivins, Mormon Church official.

JACK THOMPSONS SETTLEMENT, Weber County: Renamed (see Riverdale).

JENSEN, Uintah County: (Alt. 4,739; Pop. 350; Settled 1877.) Named for Lars Jensen, who settled here in 1877 and began operation of a ferry on the Green River in 1885.

JOHNSON, Kane County: (Alt. 5,000\*; Settled 1871.) Named for a family of early settlers.

JOHNSONS SETTLEMENT, Iron County: Renamed (see Enoch).

JOHNSONS SETTLEMENT, Tooele County: Renamed (see Clover).

JOSEPH, Sevier County: (Alt. 5,435; Pop. 208; Settled 1877.) Named for Joseph A. Young, first president of Sevier Stake of the Mormon Church.

JUAB, Juab County: (Alt. 5,000\*; Settled 1860.) Abandoned (see Juab County).

JUNCTION, County seat of Piute County: (Alt. 6,250\*; Pop. 285; Settled 1880.) So named because of its location at the junction of the east and south forks of the Sevier River.



KAMAS (KAM-us), Summit County: (Alt. 6,473; Pop. 721; Settled 1857.)  
Derived its name from a Nootka Indian word "chamas" which, through a series of changes, became "camass," a word used to identify several plants, the bulbs of which were staple food for the Indians of western United States. In a broader sense, the word is used to designate "a small grassy plain among hills," which is a good description of the topography of this region. It was first called Rhoades Valley, for Thomas Rhoades, early settler; later renamed Kamas Prairie, and finally Kamas.

KAMAS PRAIRIE, Summit County: Renamed (see Kamas).

KANAB (ka-NAB), County seat of Kane County: (Alt. 4,973; Pop. 1,287; Settled 1864; vacated 1866 because of Indian troubles; resettled 1871.)  
Derived its name from Kanab Creek, which received its name from a Paiute Indian word meaning willow.

KANARRAVILLE, Iron County: (Alt. 5,750\*; Pop. 263; Settled 1861.) Named for Kanarra, leader of a Paiute Indian tribe.

KANESVILLE, Weber County: (Alt. 4,259; Settled 1852.) (see Kane County).

KANOSH (ka-NOSH), Millard County: (Alt. 5,125\*; Pop. 476; Settled 1859.)  
Named for Kanosh, a Pahvant Indian chief whose tribe was converted to Mormonism. The settlement was first called Corn Creek because the Indians raised corn here.

KAYSVILLE, Davis County: (Alt. 4,294; Pop. 1,898; Settled 1849.) Received its present name following a consultation with Brigham Young, when he objected to the suggested name of Freedom, exclaiming, "When did Kay's Ward get its freedom?" It was originally called Kays Ward in honor of William Kay, Mormon bishop.

KAYS WARD, Davis County: Renamed (see Kaysville).

KEETLEY, Wasatch County: (Alt. 6,302; Pop. 75.) Named for John Keetley, who operated some of the early mines in this vicinity.

KELTON, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,222; Pop. 28; Settled 1869.) Named for an early settler.

KENILWORTH, Carbon County: (Alt. 6,604; Pop. 879; Settled 1904.) Said to have been so named because the topography of the surrounding country resembles that of the country around the Kenilworth Castle in Scotland.

KIMBALL JCT., Summit County: (Alt. 6,366.) Named for George Kimball, who owned a ranch and operated a stage station here.

KINGSTON, Piute County: (Alt. 6,000\*; Pop. 138; Settled 1876.) Named for the King family, its first settlers.

KINGSVILLE, Emery County: Renamed (see Clawson)

KNIGHTSVILLE, Juab County: (Alt. 6,572; Settled 1891; abandoned 1932.)  
Named for Jesse Knight, who owned considerable mining property in this region.

KOOSHAREM (koo-SHARE-em), Sevier County: (Alt. 6,850; Pop. 300)  
Believed to have derived its name from a carrot-like plant, the roots of which were eaten by the Indians.

KOSMOS (KOZ-mo), Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,222.) Origin of name unknown.

LA SAL, San Juan County: (Alt. 7,125\*; Pop. 100; Settled 1889.) Derived its name from the La Sal Mountains, so named by F. V. Hayden, government surveyor.

LA VERKIN, Washington County: (Alt. 3,313; Pop. 387; Settled 1894.) Derived its name from a near-by creek, the name of which is of unknown origin.

LAKE CITY, Utah County: Renamed (see American Fork).

LAKE POINT, Tooele County: (Alt. 4,278.) So named because of its location on a point overlooking Great Salt Lake.

LAKE VIEW, Utah County: (Alt. 4,544; Settled 1849) So named because it is on the shore of Utah Lake.

LAKESIDE, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,216; Pop. 49.) So named because it is adjacent to Great Salt Lake.

LAKETOWN, Rich County: (Alt. 5,989; Pop. 217; Settled 1864.) So named because of its proximity to Bear Lake.

LAPOINT, Uintah County: (Alt. 5,500; Pop. 500; Settled 1905.) So named because of a spur projecting from the Uinta Mountains.

LARK, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 5,460; Pop. 517; Settled 1900.) Origin of name unknown.

LATUDA (luh-TOO-da), Carbon County: (Alt. 6,750; Settled 1917.) Named for Frank Latuda, mine owner. Formerly called Liberty.

LAYTON, Davis County: (Alt. 4,356; Pop. 5,456; Settled 1885.) Outgrowth of Kaysville. Named for Christopher Layton, member of the Mormon Battalion and early bishop of Kaysville.

LEAMINGTON, Millard County: (Alt. 4,738; Pop. 214; Settled 1871.) Named for a city in England.

LEAMINGTON HILL JUNCTION, Millard County: Renamed (see Lynndyl).

LEEDS, Washington County: (Alt. 2,750\*; Pop. 200.) Outgrowth of Harrisburg. Named for Leeds, England, by Mormon converts from that locality. First called Bennington, in honor of Benjamin Stringham.

LEESBURG, Sanpete County: Renamed (see Sterling).

LEETON, Uintah County: (Alt. 5,500; Pop. 35; Settled 1908.) Named for Henry Lee, who established a store here in 1910.